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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. With regard to specific army units inside the USSR, [redacted] the 93rd AAA Regt in Baku, commanded by Lt Col Melnik; the 266th Artillery Regt in Cherkassy; the 14th Motorized Regt in Smela, and the 57th AAA Brigade in Bogodukhov.
2. In conversations with newly-arrived personnel of the 1018th AAA Regt, I heard that the White Russian, Baltic and Carpathian Military Districts had new weapons and equipment. [redacted] not see the new items, and can give no data on them except what I heard from persons who claimed they had observed the new weapons and equipment. [redacted] the new models they saw were as follows:

85-mm field artillery pieces
100-mm field artillery pieces
152-mm field artillery pieces
160-mm field artillery pieces
160-mm mortars
90-mm AA guns with automatic fuze setters
105-mm AA guns with automatic fuze setters
57-mm AA guns
Rocket launchers
7.62 mm "Kalashnikov" SMGs - these new SMGs use rifle ammunition instead of the pistol ammunition formerly used. They had 30-round drums.
GAZ-62 and GAZ-64 Soviet made trucks and prime movers

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FORM NO. 81-4D
JAN 1951

(20)

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

I heard that each battery of AAA units in the White Russian, Baltic and Carpathian Military Districts has a new Soviet radar set called "Malakhit" which was an improved version of the SON. When shown a picture of the US SCR 584, SON radar detection devices are similar to the US SCR 584. SON consists of a truck, surmounted by a radar screen and is made up of:

generator - serviced by two men
 sending station - sends out electrical impulses toward the target (aircraft); this is a radar mechanism with a screen and radar antenna on each side, serviced by three or four men:
 telephone operator
 readings interpreter
 controls operator
 receiving station - receives the return impulses from the target. It is a radar apparatus with a screen and a radar antenna on each side, serviced by six men;
 adjusts D - distance
 adjusts H - height
 adjusts E - elevation
 adjusts B - azimuth bearing
 (duties of other two men not known)

The SON sends its data to a synchronizer located near the AAA batteries via electric cables. The synchronizer is called Tsentralnyi Raspredelitelnyi Yashchik (central regulating box). If the SON is more than 50 m, but less than three kilometers from the AAA batteries, the computations are relayed through a relay station, which is serviced by 12 men who recompute the height, distance, elevation, and azimuth. If the AAA battery is more than three kilometers from the SON the battery is not used for firing on the target picked up by the SON. I do not have any further details on the relay station. A complete SON detachment had 44 men altogether. Col Semenchuk, Commanding Officer, 1018th AAA Regt, who had been CO of the 93rd AAA Regt in Baku until December 1950, told me that the 93rd AAA Regt had 100 new 35-mm, 90-mm and 105-mm AA Guns. The regiment contained three battalions, each of four batteries with eight guns and nine-man crews per gun. Thus the regiment had 96 guns; four guns were assigned to the regimental headquarters. I believe although I did not see them, that all these guns were of a new model. The reason for the difference in the number of guns in the 1018th AAA Regt (16 guns) and the 93d AAA Regt (100 guns) was that the 1018th AAA Regt was a divisional AAA unit, used to protect moving units (Div Hq and Tk Regts), whereas the 93 AAA Regt was a part of PVO (air defense), and had an entirely different T/E because it was a stationary defense unit.

that Soviet armored vehicles have a demolition charge for destroying abandoned armored vehicles, but do not know any details. I know nothing of an "abandon tank" drill.

3. In December 1949, the 57th AAA Brigade had not yet been fully activated; it had just received many provisions and had

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new officers assigned. I am positive that the 57th was not a brigade but a division. It had been a component of the PVO Army under the direct command of the Kiev Military Okrug, which is now subordinated to the Kharkov Rayon PVO. The PVO was divided into three categories in order of their importance:

- (1) The 1st category included Army rayons of Baku, Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk and Sebastopol. (I heard that there was an Atomic Energy Research Institute in Sevastopol.)
- (2) The 2nd category included Corps rayons of Kharkov, Kiev, Liubov, and Koenigsberg.
- (3) The 3rd category included Division rayons.

Rayons of the first importance were guarded by an AAA Army, those of the second importance by an AAA Corps and those of the third by an AAA Division.

4. The 57th AAA Brigade consisted of three regiments, 48 guns, thirty-two 85-mm and sixteen 37-mm guns, 48 machine guns, 200-300 motor vehicles and a complement of 2,000 men. The enclosed T/O & E for the 57th Brigade /Enclosure A/ is a wartime T/O & E; this does not preclude the possibility that it might be upgraded in actual combat. The equipment of the 57th Brigade was obsolete.

Brigade headquarters consisted of the following officers:

Commanding Officer - Col
 Deputy Commanding Officer - Lt Col
 Chief of Staff - Col
 Assistant Chief of Staff - Maj
 Assistant Chief of Staff - Maj
 Political Officer - Col
 Artillery Supply Officer - Lt Col
 NCO Training Officer - Lt Col
 Deputy Political Officer - Lt Col
 Komsomol Officer - Capt
 Signal Officer - Maj
 Chemical Warfare Officer - Maj
 Services Officer - Capt
 Finance Officer - Maj
 Clothing Supply Officer - Maj
 Food Supply Officer - Maj

The brigade was made up of the 143d AA Regt (85-mm AA guns), the 153d AAA Regt (85-mm AA guns), and the 163d AAA Regt (37-mm guns; same organization as the 1018th AAA Regt). The 143d and 153d AAA Regts each consisted of a headquarters (identical to that of the 1018th AAA Regt) and four batteries. The 1st, 2d and 3d batteries each contained a headquarters platoon, an instruments platoon; and in addition a 12.7 mm AA MG manned by a two-man crew. The headquarters platoon consisted of a seven-man reconnaissance section, and a nine-man communications section made up of six telephone operators and three radiomen. The instrument platoon contained an eleven-man specialists section and a three-man crew to service the range finder. The firing platoon had four 85 mm AA guns with seven-man crews which included:

SECRET

SECRET

25X1A

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Chief of Section
Horizontal Control Operator
Vertical Control Operator
Cannoneer
Instrument Operator (computer)
Recorder
Driver for the Prime Mover

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The duties of the firing platoon are to fire on aircraft and ground targets.

5. The 4th battery of both regiments was identical to the other three batteries except for the addition of a SON (radar) detachment. The detachment was made up of one officer and 43 enlisted men, who worked with SON-2 (British made), and SON-3 and 3K (Canadian made) radar detection devices. Each battery was to have a SON section; and in such case the total strength of the battery would be 110, including:

36 - firing platoon
14 - instrument platoon
16 - headquarters platoon
44 - SON detachment

In May 1951, only one battery of each regiment contained a SON detachment, the other batteries had a strength of only 56 men; the wartime T/O called for each battery to have 110 men, including a SON detachment.

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Enclosure (A): 57th AAA Brig - Bogodukhov, USSR

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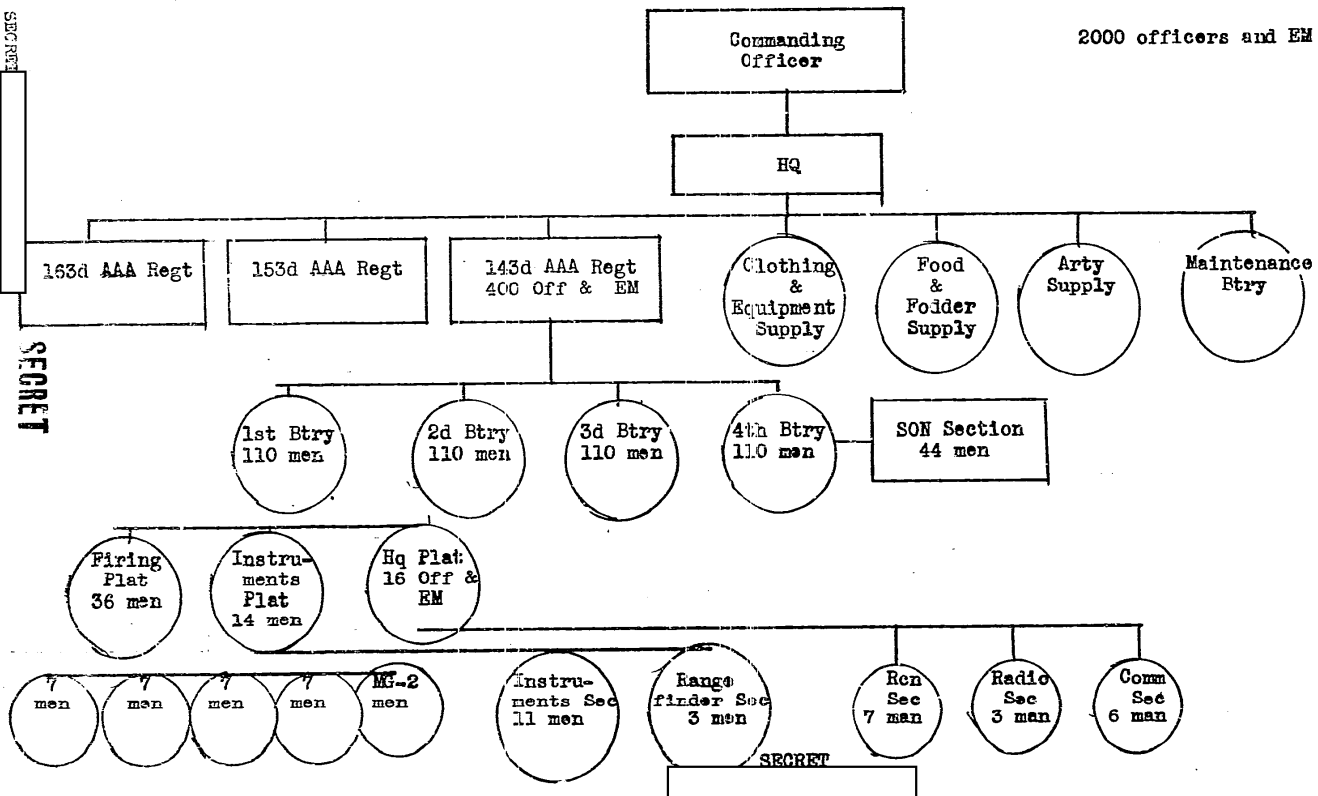
Organization of the 57th AAA Brigade, BOGODUKHOV, USSR

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